



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

economic law ; for there are still too many of our people who believe that Providence exercises a special care over "fools, women and the United States." And, in the second place, the study of our history, by showing how the country has prospered under various degrees of protectionism, should convince extremists that the protective system cannot fairly be charged with either all the good or all the harm the nation has experienced in its industrial life. Under these circumstances Dr. Elliott's history of the earlier phases of the tariff controversy may do much good. The narrative is well-written, and is to be commended for its impartiality. The author's good historical sense is shown by his appreciation of the fact that the struggle for the protective system was but a phase of the larger contest between the adherents and opponents of centralization. It would be better if Dr. Elliott had made this more emphatic. From the philosophical standpoint certainly, his history would have been improved if he had traced more clearly the continuity of the evolution of tariff opinion from colonial days down. Still, he describes the various phases of this evolution excellently. Content, in colonial times, to play an industrial rôle subsidiary to that of Great Britain, the people, after the Revolution, sought for industrial independence with free commercial intercourse. Blocked in their effort, mainly by the insolent treatment of England and the obstacles caused by the European wars, they turned to a policy of restriction. The feeling at the bottom of both efforts was the spirit of nationalism. The apparent success of the policy of restriction, reacting on this spirit, led to the perpetuation of the restrictive system and its adoption as the "American system."

Dr. Elliott's account of the industrial disasters that followed the war of 1812, and their causes, is excellent, and is an emphatic judgment of the merits of the protective system. His book is a valuable contribution to our tariff literature, and it is to be hoped that he will bring the history down to date.

D. K.

University of Wisconsin.

The Dawn of Italian Independence: Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. 2 vols., pp. 453-446, with two maps. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1893.

Every generation, and perhaps every country, must rewrite its account of the past, for the great body of readers demand an account from their own point of view, and will not willingly trouble themselves with the allowances necessary in case the standpoint is that of another nation or age. The increasing number of histories by Americans meets

this legitimate demand. There is no reason why these should not be distinctly superior for general use to those by Europeans themselves; more accurate in their perspective, and less distorted by natural bias. Nor is there any excuse for want of scholarliness with the present tendency to frequent foreign universities, and the comparative ease with which European collections of sources can be utilized. Mr. Thayer's account of Italy during the first half of this century will appeal to the great body of American readers and will undoubtedly excite an interest in a subject which has received no such adequate treatment in English before.

The author's style, unfortunately, obtrudes itself as one opens his volumes. The first impression is not precisely an agreeable one and may serve to deter some from advancing far in a really meritorious work. There is a strong infusion of Michelet and Carlyle with a suggestion of the boyish superlative of Garibaldi's memoirs. While this style is by no means wanting in clearness, force, and even eloquence, it leads the author astray, carrying him at times beyond the limits of legitimate metaphor, as when he tells of a "spiritual æther * * * which has its trade-winds and tornadoes, its lightnings and its auroral calms; * * * deeds good and evil are sown in it and borne like pollen up and down the fallow field of years, till at last they fructify and bring forth harvest of wheat or tares, each after its kind" (I. 215).

Good and forcible as many of the elaborate figurative passages are with which the book abounds, there is a tendency to overdo the matter. In his vocabulary Mr. Thayer shows a predilection for unusual words. "While Gregory XII. pontificates" is the not especially humorous title of his third book. "Charlemain" is perhaps a worthy orthographical reform.

The Introduction, of nearly one hundred pages, is not only weak, but what is harder to forgive, there is a suspicion of flippancy about it. It cannot edify one who has studied the preceding centuries, and may mislead those who have not. The author might well have made a passing reference to Mr. W. H. Howells' excellent, but somewhat neglected, account of Italian Literature since the French Revolution. Little is said of the effects of the Napoleonic period on Italy.

With the second book and the Congress of Vienna the author enters upon his real task, and the character of the work improves very perceptibly. The narrative is vivacious and clear; the phases of the subjects treated are selected with discrimination and the matter is well arranged in spite of the confused conditions in Italy. The Revolution of 1848-'49 occupies the whole of the second volume, and its pages

form, to say the least, an agreeable alternative to other of the familiar accounts of this period in English.

The author has read largely, but almost exclusively the secondary Italian sources. These, of course, often contain documentary material in a convenient form, and Mr. Thayer seems to have made no effort to go beyond this. He even neglects Reuchlin's work entirely, in spite of its recognized position as the most careful treatment of Italian affairs since 1815. This is much as if one were to write a history of France since the Restoration, basing his work exclusively upon the historical writings of Louis Blanc, Garnier-Pagès, and the memoirs of Guizot. The Italian publicists of the same period were certainly no more judicial, nor can we expect them to review the past in an unpartisan spirit. Few among us read Italian, however, and it is worth while to know how it all seemed to the participants themselves. The author often obtrudes his own opinions, and these sometimes upon topics and in places where they are in no way called for. Protection, evangelicism, and everything monarchical, each receives a frequent dig. How far the historian should be explicitly and avowedly didactic is a question which each must settle for himself. There is certainly a danger in attempting always to take sides, and the experienced historian becomes more and more tolerant. Without an instinctive desire to see the other side and a proneness to suspend judgment in the presence of motives but half understood, no really worthy history can be written.

J. H. R.

Dell' Abbreviature nella Paleografia Latina, studio di ZANINO VOLTA. Con 36 Tavole litografiche e figure in zincotopia intercalate nel testo. Pp. 328. Milano: Max Kantorowicz, 1892.

The conscientious use of sources in the study of history necessitates an accurate knowledge of paleography and diplomatics. In the former the most difficult and important branch is the interpretation of abbreviations. They are common in all documents of the later middle ages, and in some hardly a word is written in full. The difficulties of the subject can be appreciated from a few facts. In this book fifty-nine separate words are enumerated, which are represented by the letter S, without any distinctive marks. D. D. may be read in twenty-six ways. Some general rules are followed, but, as our author is fond of insisting, in any case the usage of the time and the idiosyncrasies or carelessness of the copyist may have introduced what seems at first hopeless confusion. In fact, the learned Mabillon confessed his inability to understand some signs.

Professor Volta has chosen for his field the Italian codices and charters of the X-XV centuries. In his preface he promises the signs